REPORT

OF

EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION (N. S.)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,

1970

QUEEN'S PRINTER
HALIFAX, N. S.

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TO HIS HONOUR,

The Honourable Victor deB. Oland, E.D.,

Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit herewith a Report of the Emergency Measures Organization (Nova Scotia) for the fiscal year ended 31st March, A.D. 1970.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PERCY GAUM,

Minister Responsible for Emergency Measures Organization (N. S.)
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

101-05133/

REPORT

OF

EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION

(NOVA SCOTIA)

For the Year Ended 31st March 1970

GENERAL

1. The Emergency Measures Organization of Nova Scotia is a branch of the Government of Nova Scotia, and performs a normal function of government. It is prepared to provide policy guidance and co-ordination in civil emergency planning to all the departments and agencies in their planning for emergencies and the provision of civil defence services.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND AIMS

2. The responsibility of the Emergency Measures Branch is to develop for government approval plans for civil emergencies, the continuity of the functions of government departments, and to prepare such additional plans, programs and activities as may be necessary to conform to the provisionss of the Emergency Measures Organization (Nova Scotia) Act, which are designed to:

a. Continue the function of government in a national emergency, and to protect and preserve life in the Province by preparing measures designed to assist the population to survive in peace time disaster or a war emergency, and to

b. Maintain a firm level of civil government at the Provincial and Municipal level designed to preserve civilian authority and leadership and increase their capability to direct, operate and maintain all essential services in a national emergency or peace time disaster.

LEGISLATION

3. The Emergency Measures Branch operates under the authority of the EMO(NS) Act, and in conformance with the aims and policies stated in PC 1965-1041.

4. A Regulation has been issued under the authority of the EMO(NS) Act, Section 6 (a) (IV), dated January 13, 1970, by the Minister Responsible for EMO(NS), with regard to the Emergency Welfare Services.

5. The Regulation defines emergency welfare services, a welfare worker and welfare organizations. The Regulation authorizes the Minister of Public Welfare to appoint a Director of Emergency Welfare Services from within his Department, establishes upon promulgation of a national emergency the Nova Scotia Emergency Welfare Services, and provides the authority to require owners of buildings to provide emergency accommodation for persons in need, and also includes the powers of requisition with regard to the Emergency Welfare Services.

OPERATIONS

6. The Canada Emergency Measures Organization, a Branch of the Department of National Defence, carried out a study in depth of the whole Emergency Measures Program centred around the effects of a plausible nuclear attack on three hundred targets in North America which was developed by the Defench Research Board. Other Federal agencies and the various provincial Emergency Measures Organization assisted in the study in question.

7. As a result of this study, it was proposed that the national objective should be "The National objective of Canadian Civil emergency planning is to develop in peace time, civil plans and preparations designed to ensure the nation's ability to survive and recover from any war emergency and which, together with military defence measures, represent the total national defence posture of Canada".

8. This study also determined that a national standard, or level of capability to meet to attack must be defined, if progress towards the attainment of the capability was to be measured. The recommendation was that a common yardstick for the measurement of the attainment of a level of capability to meet the threat could be summed up by the number of lives that could be preserved uninjured.

9. The study arrived at the decision that in order to achieve an effective national level, the National Civil Emergency Measures Program and the emergency measures necessary to be taken based on this decision, must be broken into six major sub-programs as follows: Continuity of Government, Public Information, Public Protection, Essen-

tial Health and Welfare Services, Economic Planning and Resource Control and Utilities and Special Services.

10. The National civil emergency policy is now based on the results and recommendations of this study "Phoenix", and has been adopted by the Emergency Measures Branch of Nova Scotia.

FALLOUT PROTECTION SURVEY

11. During the course of 1967 and 1968, Canada EMO and the Federal Department of Public Works undertook, on behalf of the Federal Government a national survey of all public buildings, with a floor area greater than 100 square feet, both federal and provincial, with a view to determining the degree of protection inherent in the structure of the building.

12. Copies of the relevant printouts which contain all the pertinent data obtained by the survey, have been received and examined by the Emergency Measures Branch (NS). It was soon determined that because of the theoretical nature of much of the data supplied, it would be necessary to make a physical inspection of the buildings surveyed to locate and record the net shelter space available, vis a vis the gross space stated. This task has been allocated to the EMO(NS) Zone Controllers, and the work continues.

13. The aim of this survey is to determine whether there is sufficient space available to provide communal fallout shelter for the population of the Province, and thus do away with the need for individual shelters in the homes and the many problems such a policy would create.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS

14. Based on a study undertaken by the Emergency Measures Branch of Nova Scotia made to determine the success of the Federal-Provincial Financial Assistance Program, whereby selected municipal governments were subsidized for the purpose of civil emergency planning, it was decided that better, more direct service could be provided to these governments by stopping the subsidies and using the monies so saved to initiate a new program in the Province, to advise and assist all the municipalities in Nova Scotia.

15. This new policy will be brought into effect on April 1, 1970. A letter of explanation has been sent to all the mayors, wardens and municipal clerks, containing a full explanation and asking their co-operation.

PLANNING

16. The provinces have a responsibility for emergency planning in the field of wartime accommodation Control, a responsibility accepted by Nova Scotia and the other provinces at the Federal-Provincial Ministers Conference on Civil Emergency Planning, held in Ottawa in 1965.

17. This particular responsibility has been accepted on behalf of his Department by the Minister of Municipal Affairs. The Director of of Assessment has been appointed the Wartime Accommodation Controller designate, and the emergency plan has been prepared and approved. The Wartime Accommodation Controller would be acting under Federal authority.

LIAISON

18. The Emergency Measures Branch (NS) continues to enjoy excellent working relationships with the other departments of the government and agencies carrying out civil emergency planning. This close working relationship includes the Regional Director for Nova Scotia, Canada Emergency Measures Organization, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Armed Forces.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY HEADQUARTERS

19. The slow but steady erosion of the Canadian Armed Forces in Nova Scotia has directly affected the operational readiness of the Regional Government Emergency Headquarters in the Province.

20. From a strength adequate to man the facilities on a twenty-four hour basis, seven days a week, it has been reduced to two men working a normal 5-day week, and closed on week-ends and holidays.

21. Although additional personnel are available on a call-up basis, they will be relatively untrained and certainly far from the efficient well trained and organized group which existed at the site two years ago. The present system does not conform to the DND responsibilities expressed in PC 1965-1041 for the support of the provinces.

REGIONAL RELOCATION SITE

22. The Departments have submitted their space requirements and these have been passed to Canada Emergency Measures Organi-

zation. Plans are now being prepared to establish the site to the point where it could quickly be brought to a state of operational readiness when needed in a major disaster or national emergency.

ZONE EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS

23. The Western Zone Emergency Headquarters at Kentville, and the Central Zone at Truro have both been equipped with kitchen facilities during the past year and can now be considered ready for any emergency. Unfortunately a scarcity of funds precluded the holding of any zone staff exercises during the past year.

24. A thorough search of the Sydney area has failed to locate any suitable building in which a zone emergency government headquarters for Cape Breton Zone could be established. The Federal Department of Public Works are aware of the problem and have the matter under study.

TRAINING

25. The reduction in the number of people in Nova Scotia trained in the skills required in civil emergency during the past year has been commensurate to the funds available for this purpose. The limited funds available made it necessary to reduce training to those subjects high on the priority list of emergency services, and consisted only of the bare essentials of radiological monitoring, and selected skills in the fields of emergency health and welfare services. In addition, one course in rescue and one in auxiliary policing were also held.

26. During the course of the year 1969 candiates from Nova Scotia attended the Canada Emergency Measures College, Arnprior, Ontario, and a total of 248 attended courses conducted by the training staff of EMO(NS). This latter figure does not include those trained by the Nova Scotia Emergency Health Services, which total an additional ????

CONFERENCES

27. The Minister Responsible for Emergency Measures Organization (NS) the Honourable Percy Gaum, attended the Federal-Provincial ministers Conference on Civil Emergency Planning, held in Ottawa on November 13, 1969.

28. A conference of the Departmental Civil Emergency Planning Officers was held at Debert on November 5, 1969, which was also attended by officers from Headquarters, Atlantic Region (DND), from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and from Canada EMO.

29. The Provincial Disaster Committee, the Chairman of which is the Director, EMO(NS), met on January 14, 1970, to bring the Committee up to date and to agree to new terms of reference.

30. The assistant Director EMO(NS) represented Nova Scotia at a study Group held at the Canada Emergenc yMeasures College, Arnprior, Ontario, where the subject of a Fallout Shelter program was reviewed with a view to preparing a national shelter policy for Government approval.

PROVINCIAL COURSES HELD

31. In addition to a number of public speaking commitments of various types, such as the Royal Canadian Legion, Wildlife Associations (with regard toEMO(NS) assistance in search and rescue), a series of lectures and seminars were given at the invitation of the Principals of a number of schools to the students of Grades XI and XII during periods devoted to physics. Subjects discussed covered the basics of nuclear weapons, the effect of nuclear weapons including heat and blast, and radioactive fallout.

Name of Course	Number of Courses	Number Attending
Emergency Welfare Services		
(Orientation)	4	122
Rescue	1	10
Radiation Monitoring	5	116

EXAMINATIONS AT CONCLUSION OF MUNICIP/ L-HELD COURSES

32. The training staff of the Emergency Measures Branch examined the students of courses conducted by municipal training staff:

a. Rescue	2	30 Passed
b. Auxiliary Police	2	20 Passed

MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

33. In addition to those mentioned in the previous paragraph, the Emergency Health Services have been responsible for training in emergency health skills of:

Home Nursing (Canadian Red Cross trained)	1460
First Aid (St. John Ambulance trained)	486
Professionals (Doctors, Nurses, etc.)	89

COMMUNICATIONS

34. With a view to providing an emergency radio link from the Emergency Government Headquarters at Debert, to the three Zones, two-way radios have been installed at Debert. It is planned to use the very efficient radio communications nework of both the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Highways. By using the frequencies of these two departments, all areas of the Province can be reached if necessary in an emergency. For current, everyday use, there is an equivalent set located in the office of the Director, EMO (NS), in Halifax, and the office is now in daily touch with the three Zone Headquarters.

FINANCIAL

35. The Province continued to be a participant in the Federal-Provincial Financial Program, whereby the Province is refunded a sum equal to 75 per cent of all approved expenditures for civil emergency planning, by the Federal Government.

36. Municipalities sharing in this program also benefited substantially, as 15 per cent of their approved expenditures for civil emergency planning is refunded by the Province and 75 per cent by the Federal Government.

37. The amounts expended and recovered as compared to the fiscal year 1968-69, are shown as follows:

PROVINCE	1968-69	1969-79
Expended by EMO (NS)	$106,250.00	$103,323.58
Recovered from Government of Canada	79,690.00	71,911.78
Hose Coupling Standardization Programme		
Expended by EMO (NS)	Nil	$ 12,075.00
Recovered from Government of Canada	Nil	4,025.00
Net expenditure by the Province	Nil	$ 8,050.00

MUNICIPALITIES

Recovered by Municipalities from Federal	$ 64,545.00	$ 53,933.83
Recovered by Municipalities from Province	12,910.00	10,786.80
Net expenditure by Municipalities	8,606.00	7,191.15
Gross expenditure by Municipalities	$ 86,060.00	$ 71,911.78